

MACHARACEK, V.

Indications of antihistamines in dermatology. *Lek.listy* 5 no.9:
261-264 1 My '50. (CML 19:2)

1. Of the Dermatological Clinic of the Medical Faculty, Masaryk
University in Brno, (Head -- Prof. Ant.Tryb, M.D.).

MACHARACEK, V.,Dr; TESAR, M.,Dr

Inoculation lupus following BCG vaccination. Cesk.derm. 29 no.2:
120-124 Ap '54.

1. Z kosniho odd. kraj. nemocnice v Gottwaldove. Vedouci lekar
MUDr V.Macharacek. 2. Z tuberkulosniho odd. kraj. nem. v Gott-
waldove. Prednosta MUDr M.Tesar.
(BCG VACCINATION, complications,
*lupus)
(LUPUS, etiology and pathogenesis,
*BCG vacc.)

~~MACHARACEK V.~~ MUDr

Dermatoses caused by unacol. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no.2:37-38
20 Jan 55.

1. Z kozniho odd. krajske nemocnice v Gottwaldove. Vedouci lekar
MUDr Macharacek

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

skin dis. caused by hydroxybenzaldehyde)

(ALDEHYDES, injurious effects

hydroxybenzaldehyde causing occup. skin dis.)

(SKIN, diseases

occup., caused by hydroxybenzaldehyde)

Macharacek, V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering.
Sanitation.

L

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10704

Author : Macharacek, V. and Vatrassova, Z.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Causes of the Appearance of Dermatosis in the
Production of Bakelite Products

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. dermatol., 1956, Vol 31, No 3, 133-140 (in
Czech with summaries in English and Russian)

Abstract: A health study of the molding of bakelite articles has
shown that the causes for the appearance of dermatosis
in the workers are nonobservance of safety regulations
(working without gloves, or without shirts) and bad
ventilation (increased formaldehyde content in the at-
mosphere in the work areas). The examination of skin
specimens has shown that urotopine [TN: hexamethyl-
enetetramine, "Hexa"] has the greatest sensitizing
effect on the skin, followed by formaldehyde and phenol.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering. L
• Sanitation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10704

Abstract: The formic acid which enters into the composition of
the molding compound does not appear to cause dermatosis.

Card 2/2

MACHARACEK, V., MUDr.

Venereal diseases in the Gottwaldov Region during 1953-1957. Cesk.
derm. 34 no.2/3:112-115 Ap '59.

1. Kozni oddeleni KUNZ v Gottwaldove, predn. dr. V. Macharacek.

(VENEREAL DISEASES statist)

MACHARACEK, V.

Occupational eczema due to chrysanthemums. Cesk. dermat. 29
no.3:156-157 My'64

1. Kozni oddeleni nemocnice v Gottwaldove; vedouci: MUDr.
V.Macharacek.

MACHARACKOVA, K., MUDr.; RODLING, J., doc. dr.; VYSOHLID, J., doc. dr.

Health workers and some problems of their education. Cesk. zdrav.
12 no.7/8:347-349 Ag '64.

KAKHNIASHVILI, A.I.; BUGIANISHVILI, D.Ye.; MACHARADZE, R.

Condensation of phenols with acetylenic γ -glycols in the presence
of phosphoric acid. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 37 no.3:573-581, 1965.
(MIRA 18:6)
1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted July 1, 1961.

L 4376-66 EWT(m) DIAAP
ACCESSION NR: AP5020254

UR/0367/65/002/001/0059/0063

AUTHORS: Dzhibuti, R. I.; Mamasakhlisov, V. I.; Macharadze, T. S.

TITLE: On the theory of photodisintegration of the lightest nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 1, 1965, 59-63

TOPIC TAGS: photoeffect, helium, nuclear reaction, nuclear cross section

ABSTRACT: Cross sections for the total and two-body photodisintegration of He^3 and He^4 are calculated in the Born approximation on the basis of the matrix element $(JA)_{if}$ (J -- current, A -- vector potential of the electromagnetic wave). The results are compared with cross sections calculated using the matrix element $(ED)_{if}$ (E -- electric vector, D -- dipole moment), and considerable differences are found. It is shown that the main reason for the large contradiction between the existing theory and experiment is the choice of the matrix element in the form $(ED)_{if}$. Results obtained using $(JA)_{if}$ are

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L 4376-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020254

in good agreement with experiment. We thank I. Sh. Vashakidze and G. A. Chilashvili as well as the members of the Theoretical Physics Seminar of the Tbilisi State University for valuable discussions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 31Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 011

Card

2/2

BALASHOV, V.V.; KORENMAN, G.Ya.; MACHARADZE, T.S.

Partial transitions in the photoproduction of charged π -mesons on
light nuclei. IAd. fiz. 1 no.4:668-675 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

DZHIBUTI, R.I.; MAMASAKHLISOV, V.I.; MACHARADZE, T.S.

Photonuclear reactions with alpha-particle emission and four-
particle correlations in light nuclei. IAd. fiz. 1 no.6:976-983
Je 165. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

DZHIBUTI, R.I.; MAMASAKHLISOV, V.I.; MACHARADZE, T.S.

Photoneuclear reactions with α -particle yield and the four-particle correlations in light nuclei. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.7:1131-1140 J1 '65.

Theory of the photodisintegration of the lightest nuclei. Ibid.:1141-1150
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR.

ACC NR: AP6014824

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/001/006/0976/0983

AUTHOR: Dzhibuti, R. I.; Mamasakhlishov, V. I.; Macharadze, T. S.

37
5

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Photonuclear reactions with alpha-particle emission and four-particle correlations in light nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 976-983

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear shell model, Coulomb interaction, photonuclear reaction, angular distribution, alpha particle

ABSTRACT: The (gamma, alpha) reactions on light nuclei are considered, using the nuclear shell model with four-particle correlations. The influence of the Coulomb and nuclear interaction of reaction products on the total cross section and angular distribution of alpha-particles for E2 + M1-transitions is investigated. The results are compared with the experimental data. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 9 formulas. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 31Dec64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 010

Cord 1/1 *la*

2

ACC NR: AF6018707

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/011/0456/0457

AUTHOR: Dzhibuti, R. I.; Mamasakhlisov, V. I.; Macharadze, T. S.
 ORG: Tbilisi State University (Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR (Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR)

TITLE: Excited states of the He⁴ nucleus

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 11, 1966, 456-457

TOPIC TAGS: helium, excited state, nuclear energy level, nuclear spin, quantum number, deformed nucleus, excitation energy

ABSTRACT: The authors point out certain circumstances which suggest that the excited levels of He⁴, with approximate energies 24 and 30 Mev, the existence of which has been recently proposed (P. E. Argan et al., Suppl. Nuovo Cim. v. 3, 245, 1965), and for which no data on the spin and parity are as yet available, can be regarded as rotational levels. If the likely possibility is assumed that the second ground level of He⁴ corresponds to a deformed state belonging to the rotational band, with $E_J = aJ(J + 1)$, then the experimental data yield an excitation energy ratio $E_2 : E_4 : E_6 = 1 : 3.1 : 7.7$, which agrees well with the ratio for the rotational band of an even-even nucleus $1 : 3.3 : 7.7$. Without considering the manner in which the initially-spherical helium nucleus becomes deformed, it is pointed out that since

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ACC NR: AP6018707

the second 0^+ level lies quite high (20 Mev) above the ground level, it is most probable that the excitation is single-particle and possibly corresponds to formation of a $3+1$ cluster formation. The closeness of the following levels that are observed in the He^4 nucleus offers evidence in favor of a collective nature for these levels. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Apr66/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 25759-66 EWA(h)/EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6016395

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/007/1131/1140

AUTHOR: Dzhibuti, R. I.; Mamasakhlisov, V. I.; Macharadze, T. S.

38
B

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Photonuclear reactions with the emission of alpha-particles and four-particle correlations in light nuclei

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 7, 1965, 1131-1140

TOPIC TAGS: alpha particle, light nucleus, nucleon, carbon, photonuclear reaction

ABSTRACT: This article begins with a brief review of various unsuccessful efforts to describe photodissociation of nuclei leading to the emission of α -particles. The work then proceeds with an investigation of the $(\gamma\alpha)$ reaction on the basis of a nucleon association model, taking into account the Coulomb and nuclear interactions of the products of the reaction. The results of this investigation are then applied to the specific case of the $C^{12}(\gamma\alpha)$ reaction. A comparison of the experimental data for the latter case with the results obtained from theoretical calculation using the proposed method indicates significant improvement over results obtained using other approaches. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 19 formulas.

[JPRS]
SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1 CC

L 25758-66 -EWI(m) DIAAP JD

ACC NR: AF6016396

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/007/1141/1150

AUTHOR: Dzhibuti, R. I.; Mamasakhlisov, V. I.; Macharadze, T. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Theory of photosplitting of the lightest nuclei 19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 7, 1965, 1141-1150

TOPIC TAGS: light nucleus, photonuclear reaction, matrix element, helium, hydrogen, approximation, vector, electromagnetic wave 27 27

ABSTRACT: This article begins with a brief review of experimental and theoretical works devoted to the study of photosplitting of the lightest nuclei (He^3 , H^3 , He^4). Conclusions are drawn from these former works that although existing theory of photosplitting of these nuclei is based on the form of the matrix element $(ED)_{if}$, starting with the matrix element $(JA)_{if}$ is more reasonable and would lead to elimination of much of the disagreement between theoretical and experimental results. (E is the electrical vector, D is the dipole moment, J is the current, and A is the vector-potential of the electromagnetic wave.) The work then proceeds with an investigation of the reactions $\text{He}^3(\gamma p)d$, $\text{He}^3(\gamma n)2p$, $\text{He}^4(\gamma p)H^3$, and $\text{He}^4(\gamma p)p2n$ from this point of view, the calculations being made by means of the Born approximations. A comparison of the theoretical calculations with experimental results shows good

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L 25758-66

ACC NR: AP6016396

agreement. The authors thank I. Sh. Vashakidze and G. A. Chilashvili and also the participants at the Seminar for Theoretical Physics, Tbilisi State University for the valuable discussions. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 25 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 CC

L 27971-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6017676

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/65/040/003/0567/0572

AUTHOR: Mamasakhlisov, V. I. (Academician AN GruzSSR); Dzhibuti, R. I.;
Macharadze, T. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Photodisintegration of H^3 and H^3 nuclei

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 40, no. 3, 1965, 567-572

TOPIC TAGS: photonuclear reaction, matrix element, angular distribution, nucleon

ABSTRACT: The authors indicated in a previous article that, in view of the unusual behavior at small and great distances of the approximate (variational) functions used for the ground state of H^3 and H^3 , an investigation of the photodisintegration of these nuclei ought to be based on the form of the matrix transition element $(J \lambda)_{if}$, rather than on the form $(E \lambda)_{if}$, ordinarily used. The authors' theory, based on the form $(J \lambda)_{if}$, explains the qualitative peculiarities of the photodisintegration of the H^3 nucleus -- something which the theory of Gunn and Irving fails to do. The present article, which is a continuation of the earlier article, considers the angular distributions of photonucleons from the reactions $H^3(\gamma, p)d$ and $H^3(\gamma, n)2p$, the contributions of quadrupole terms to the cross-sections of these reactions, the energy distribution of photonucleons in a three-particle break-up (using the photo-proton spectrum from the reaction $H^3(\gamma, p)2n$), and the effect on this distribution of the admixture of a mixed symmetry state in the wave function of the nucleus. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 16Jun65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1

L 06500-67 FWT(m) JXI(CZ)

ACC NR: AP7000459

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/004/001/0052/0056

DZHIBUTI, R. I.; MAMASAKHLISOV, V. I.; MACHARADZE, T. S.

Identification of Energy Level in Light Nuclei¹⁹ According to Disintegration Cross-Sections"

Moscow, Yadernaya Fizika; July, 1966; pp 52-56

ABSTRACT: The photonuclear reaction $Li^7(\gamma, H^3)He^4$ is investigated taking the interaction of the final state products into account. It is shown that the large value of the Li^7 photo-disintegration cross-section in the region before and after the maximum on the cross-section curve, corresponding to the 4.63 MeV state, is due to direct transitions into the continuous spectrum. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 12 formulas. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 37,330]

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR)

TOPIC TAGS: photonuclear reaction, light nucleus

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 09Nov65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/1 m/c

0923 1163

MACHARASHVILI, D. V.

Macharashvili, D. V. — "On the Origin of Differentiation of the Conditioned Reflex."
Acad Sci Georgian SSR, Inst of Physiology, Tbilisi, 1955 (Dissertation for
Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, June, 1955, pp. 87-104.

check application
hill
MACHARASHVILI, G. R. ~~Cand~~ Agr Sci -- "Effect of ~~mineral~~ of
mineral organic ^{mixture} ~~compounds~~ upon the yield of tomatoes under conditions of
the Mukhranskaya valley." Tbilisi, 1961 (Min of Agr Georgian SSR. Georgian
Order of Labor Red Banner Agr Inst). (KL, 4-61, 205)

MARIANASHVILI, G.M.; KAVILADZE, M. Sh.; ABASHIDZE, I.V.; MACHARASHVILI,
G.R.; PATEISHVILI, M.A.

Variation in the potassium isotope composition in plants. Soob.
AN Gruz. SSR 34 no.3:565-568 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted February 10,
1964.

MACHARASHVILI, M.K., THEN.

Mine-lighting standards. Svetotekhnika 4 no. 8:19-20 Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Tbilisskiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo
soveta profsoyuzov.
(Mine lighting--Standards)

LACHARASHVILI, ^{M.K.}~~S.~~, Sand Tech Sci — (dis) "Study of certain
problems of mine illumination — one of the basic ^{safety} factors of
subterranean ^{operations} ~~work~~." Tbilisi, 1959. 20 pp with 12 figs.
(Min of Higher Education USSR, Order of Labor Red Banner of
the Georgian Polytech Inst im S.I. Kirov), 100 copies
(KI, 30-99, 120)

- 27 -

MACHARASHVILI, P.D.

Clinical aspects of enophthalmos. Vest. oft. 33 no.6:39 H-D '54.
(MIRA 8:1)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya 1-y Sukhumskey bol'nitay.
(MYE, diseases,
enophthalmos)

SIKHARULIDZE, I.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., otv. red.;
 BERADZE, N.I., dots., otv. red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.N.,
 prof., red.; ABULADZE, V.A., red.; ANTELAVA, D.N., kand.
 med. nauk, red.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, A.I., doktor biol. nauk,
 red.; BUNIN, A.Ya., kand. med. nauk, red.; VILENKINA, A.,
 doktor med. nauk, red.; VISHNEVSKIY, N.A., prof., red.;
 ZARUBIN, G.S., nauchn. sotr., red.; ITSIKSON, L.Ya., kand.
 med. nauk, red.; KRASNOV, M.L., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.,
 red.; MACHARASHVILI, P.D., zasl. vrach Gruz. SSR, red.;
 PUCHKOVSKAYA, N.A., prof., red.; RABKIN, Ye.B., prof., red.;
 RSHZHECHITSKAYA, O.V., kand. med. nauk, red.; ROSLAVTSEV,
 A.V., st. nauchn. sotr., red.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, A.I., kand.
 med. nauk, red.; PRADKIN, M.Ya., prof., red.; KHAYUTIN, S.M.,
 prof., red.; CHERNYAKOVSKIY, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk, red.;
 CHKONIYA, E.A., kand. med. nauk, red.; SHATILOVA, T.A.,
 doktor med. nauk, red.; YAKOVLEV, A.A., nauchn.sotr., red.

[Materials of the Second All-Union Conference of Ophthalmologists] Materialy Vsesoiuznoi konferentsii oftal'mologov. Tbilisi, Respublikanskoe nauchn. ob-vo oftal'mologov Gruz.SSR, 1961. 498 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya oftal'mologov, 2d, Tiflis, 1961.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Arkhangel'skiy).

MACHARASHVILI, V.M.

Materials on the dynamics of the individual weight and size of massive forms of zooplankton in the Tiflis Reservoir. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 28 no.6:701-704 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut zoologii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Gruzinskoy SSR L. P. Kalandadze.

(Tiflis Reservoir--Zooplankton)

MACHARASHVILI, V.M.

Zooplankton of Khrami Reservoir during the first years of its
existence (1947-1950). Trudy Inst. zool. AN Gruz. SSR 19:25-50 '63.

Zooplankton of Khrami Reservoir; second look. Trudy inst. zool.
AN Gruz. SSR 19:51-56 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

MACHARASHVILI, YE. A.

Yelena Aleksandrovna

MACHARASHVILI, YE. A. -- "Forms of Water in the Tea Leaf and During its Processing." Published by the Georgian Agricultural Inst. Min Higher Education USSR. Tbilisi State U imeni I. V. Stalin. Tbilisi, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis'. No. 4, Moscow, 1956

TERZJ, V.P.; ORADOVSKIY, G.Z.; MACHARET, A.Ya.

Operation of pumps on an experimental unit for pumping liquefied
hydrocarbon gases into oil reservoirs. Gaz. prom. 8 no.8:28-31
'63. (MIRA 17:11)

MACHAT, Frantisek, dr. CSc.

Forty years of the International Committee of Scientific
Organization. Podn org 18 no.8:371-372 Ag '64.

L1826

S/263/62/000/021/004/004

E194/E135

916100 (also 2702)

AUTHOR: Machát, Jaroslav

TITLE: ~~An electrolytic~~ correcting device for gyroscope instruments

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, ot del'nyy vypusk, Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.21, 1962, 63, abstract 32.21.379 P. (Czech pat. cl. 21c, 40/01, 62b, 12/02, no. 98277, January 15, 1961)

TEXT: An electrolytic correction device is patented which is intended to set the horizontal plane in aviation gyroscope instruments. A barrier within the device divides it internally into two spaces filled with electrolyte. Each space has its own air bubble, which occupies the highest position when the base of the device is horizontal thus closing the lower part of the electrical contact which leaves the device through the upper, insulating cover. Terminals are connected to these two contacts and to the lower parts of the device which are made of conducting materials. When the device is sloped relative to the axis of

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An electrolytic correcting device ...

S/263/62/000/021/004/004
E194/E135

sensitivity the value of the resistance between the contacts and the central terminal connected to the lower part of the device provides information about the angle of slope. Two variants of the device are patented: in one case the two spaces are located on different sides of the axis of sensitivity, and in the other they are on this axis one behind the other.
4 figures.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/272/63/000/002/009/009
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Machát, Jaroslav

TITLE: A rubber damper for aviation instruments

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otдел'nyy vypusk, Metrologiya
i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.2, 1963, 132,
abstract 2.32.875 P. (Czech. pat. cl. 47 a, 13,
no. 100141, July 15, 1961)

TEXT: Two rubber dampers are patented which differ in construction from existing 'Lord' type dampers. To reduce the stress in the rubber at places of joining to the metal fittings and to improve the characteristics of the damper, the inner edge of the reinforcing metal plate (the outer rim of the damper), which is in contact with the shaped rubber washer, is shaped like a rounded letter L (in the case of dampers intended for forces acting in a single direction) or like the letter T (for damping alternating forces). The outer surface of a metal sleeve vulcanized to the rubber washer is shaped as a hyperboloid of rotation whose surface, in both variants, is equidistant from the surface of the outer rim, to which the outer surface of the

Card 1/2

A rubber damper for aviation ...

S/272/63/000/002/009/009
E194/E155

shaped rubber washer of the damper is vulcanized.
4 figures.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

COUNTRY	: USSR	V
CATEGORY	: Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutical Preparations. Antituberculous Agents	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4672	
AUTHOR	: Machavariani, A. S.	
INST.	: Scientific Research Institute of Blood Trans-*	
TITLE	: Effect of Streptomycin Upon Regeneration of Nerve Tissue	
ORIG. PUB.	: Sb. tr. N.-i. in-t perelivaniya krovi. GruzSSR, 1957, 5, 419-428	
ABSTRACT	: Experiments were conducted on 36 rabbits in four series with partially intersected sciatic nerve. The rabbits of the 1st series were daily administered 50,000 units of streptomycin (S) intravenously; the 2nd series was given vitamin B ₁ ; the 3rd series received S and B ₁ in the same doses. The remaining rabbits served as the control. The experiments showed that S and B ₁	
	* fusion, Georgian SSR	
CARD:	1/2	

COUNTRY : V
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4672
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : applied separately considerably accelerate the
cont'd regeneration of the peripheral nerve.-- From the
author's summary

CARD: 2/2

42

MACHAVARIANI, A.S., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Data for a study of the therapeutic effectiveness of streptomycin^g and of its effect on the ^{up} ~~nature~~ ^{nature} of gonococci (Clinical experimental observations)." Tbilisi, Georgian State Med Pub House, 1957, 29 pp (Tbilisi State Med Inst) 200 copies (KL, 50-58, 130)

- 136 -

BUGIANISHVILI, Sh.M.; MACHAVARIANI, A.S.

Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of epidemic hepatitis. Trudy Tbil. GIDUV 6:313-318 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

BUGIANISHVILI, Sh.M.; MACHAVARIANI, A.S.; KVACHADZE, V.M.

Naphthamon treatment of necatoriasis. Med. paraz. i paraz.
bol. 32 no.4:488 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i laboratornoy diag-
nostiki (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.G. Kamalov)
Tbilisskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

he
MACHAVARIANI, G. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the problem of cli~~n~~^{ic}
~~ical picture~~ and treatment of strangulated hernias." Tbilisi, 1958.
24 pp (^bTbilisi State Med Inst), 100 copies (KL, 16-48, 124)

-107-

MANUKYAN, Yu.S.; CHKHEIDZE, M.V.; KHRISTESASHVILI, V.G.;
MACHAVARIANI, G.A.

Construction of Gray code counters. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 31
no. 3:655-660 S '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno
chlenom-korrespondentom AN GruzSSR N.V.Gabashvili.

L 47315-65 EED-2/EWT(d)/EWP(1) PG-4/Pq-4 IJP(c) BB/GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007877

S/0000/64/000/000/0045/0056

AUTHOR: Chkheidze, M. V.; Machavariani, G. A.; Manukyan, Yu. S. Shekriladze, V. I.

TITLE: Analog to digital converters 160

38
B+1

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut kibernetiki. Elementy kiberneticheskikh sistem
(Elements of cybernetic systems). Tiflis, Izd-vo Metsniyereba, 1964, 45-56

TOPIC TAGS: analog to digital converter, computer component, code converter

ABSTRACT: This article describes a device for converting voltages into a proportional number of pulses. This is a simple transistorized converter. By the proper selection of temperature compensation circuits and transistors, an accuracy of 0.1 percent may be realized. The simplest methods and circuits for the conversion of voltage into code, of the sequential type, compare the voltage being converted with a voltage produced by certain storage elements. A circuit for such a converter in combination with a "filler" pulse generator is given in fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The use of a "plug-in" circuit in this type of converter makes it possible to obtain high frequencies without overloading the collector and emitter. In this case a

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L 47315-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007877

quartz resonator is used as an ordinary high Q oscillation circuit. In this way the stability of the generator is increased. This conversion process is a combination of two processes: a) conversion of the amplitude of the input pulse into a time interval proportional to this amplitude; b) filling this interval with metering pulses produced by the generator, the number of which is proportional to the time interval. In order to avoid the effects of ambient temperature changes during the experiments, the converter was thermostatically controlled. When the temperature error of the converter was determined, it was possible to use a temperature compensating circuit. The final exact parameters of this converter determined by tests, are: 1. accuracy of conversion--up to 0.1 percent, depending upon the transistors used; 2. maximum speed of conversion--500 conversions per second; 3. maximum frequency of filler pulses--1 mc; 4. range of variation in the input voltage-- ± 15 volts; 5. maximum permissible level of voltage being converted--30 volts; 6. minimum power consumed by the converter from the driver-- $8 \cdot 10^3$ volts; 7. feed voltage into the emitter circuit of the linearity control transistor--1.2 volts; 8. collector voltage for the metering pulse generator--2.5 volts. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 6 formulas.

Card 2/4

L 47315-65

ACCESSION NR: AT507877

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Jul64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC, DP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

I 47302-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007879

S/0000/64/000/000/0079/0088

AUTHOR: Manukyan, Yu. A.; Chkheidze, M. V.; Khristesashvili, V. G.; Machavariani, G. A.

15
B+1

TITLE: A method for constructing a Gray code counter

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut kibernetiki. Elementy kiberneticheskikh sistem (Elements of cybernetic systems). Tiflis, Izd-vo Metsniyereba, 1964, 79-88

TOPIC TAGS: Gray code, computer component, flip flop circuit, counter circuit

ABSTRACT: The article discusses a method for the construction of a Gray code counter in which the parity check flip-flop is controlled not by input pulses, but by signals fed back from the main counter register. In order to minimize errors due to ambiguous readings without stopping during read-out, Gray code counters are widely used. The counting input of each flip-flop in a counter register is connected to a coincidence circuit, one input of which is connected to the output of the preceding flip-flop. The second coincidence circuit input is connected to a delay line and the third is connected to the output of a so called forbidden-combination flip-flop. The purpose of this flip-flop is to prevent the further opera-

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L 47302-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007879

tion of flip-flops after the addition of a one to any even or odd number, which is already present in the counter register. In all present Gray code counters the input counting pulses act directly on input of the parity flip-flop. Therefore, a chance error in any of the digital places will necessarily lead to a false reversal which results in a rapidly increasing and completely inadmissible error. The circuit considered in this article is distinguished by the fact that the counting pulses do not act on the parity flip-flop but go directly into one of the digital places of the counter register. The position of the parity flip-flop is changed by a signal, which indicates that switching has already taken place in the desired digital place. An error in any of the digits leads only to the loss of the pulse. The following pulse again acts on the digit in which the error occurred. However, this counter is no more reliable with respect to the parity check place than are other circuits, since there is still the possibility of a false reversal due to errors in the parity flip-flop. It should be noted that in these circuits it is possible to check the errors in the register made during counting so that this information may be used in analyzing the results. For this purpose it is only

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L 47302-55

ACCESSION NR: AT5007879

necessary to introduce a half-adder into the circuit, and to connect its inputs to the input of the counter and to the output of the general register assembly respectively.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, EC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

me
Card 3/3

L 47314-65 EED-2/EWT(d)/EWP(1) Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Pq-4 IJP(c) GG/BB/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007880

S/0000/64/000/000/0089/0099

AUTHOR: Manukyan, Yu. S.; Chkheidze, M. V.; Machavariani, G. A.; Datiashvili, G. V.

TITLE: The use of a Gray code register for code to voltage conversion

16C 44
BTI

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut kibernetiki. Elementy kiberneticheskikh sistem (Elements of cybernetic systems). Tiflis, Izd-vo Metsniyereba, 1964, 89-99

TOPIC TAGS: code converter, Gray code, binary code, computer component

ABSTRACT: In some cases it is useful to perform part of the logical operations in a numerical control system directly in Gray code, without preliminary translation of the information into binary code. In this case it is convenient also to avoid additional transformations from Gray code into binary code at the output of the machine by converting numerical quantities into analog quantities. Of all the known methods for converting binary code numbers into proportional values of voltage or current, the most important is the method of intermediate conversion of the number into time intervals. In order to obtain the counterpart of a number which is represented in Gray code, it is only necessary to reverse the information which is recorded in the most significant digital place of the register being used for re-

Card 1/3

L 47314-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007880

coding the numbers of a given system. The information in the remaining digital places is left unchanged. However the use of the counterparts of the Gray code number and the use of a Gray code register for converting Gray code into voltage is not the best solution to the problem. The authors propose the following method: During each conversion cycle, a count of the separate pulses, having a constant frequency f , is made in the same system in which the number being converted is expressed. The values of the results obtained from this are continuously compared with the quantity being converted until they are equal. The time interval t_1 from the beginning of the count until the quantities become equal is taken as the equivalent of the number to be converted and is used for pulse width modulation of a source of stabilized direct voltage or current.

$$\left(t_1 = \frac{N}{f} \right).$$

The time interval t_2 from the moment of equalization to the end of the conversion cycle is always proportional to the counterpart of the number being converted.

$$t_2 = \frac{N+1}{f}.$$

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L 47314-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007880

It should be noted that for proper operation of the circuit, the duration of the stable pulses must be greater than the time required for the equalizing signal to travel from the most significant digital place to the least significant. It should also be mentioned that the conversion circuit discussed here is in no way related to the design of the register used. Any Gray code register may be used. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, EC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/374

E 47303-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007885

S/0000/64/000/000/0141/0153

12
B+1

AUTHOR: Manukyan, Yu. S.; Chkheitze, M. V.; Machavariani, G. A.

TITLE: On the problem of place-by-place comparison in Gray code, beginning with the least significant digital places

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institute kibernetiki. Elementy kiberneticheskikh sistem (Elements of cybernetic systems). Tiflis, Izd-vo Metsniyereba, 1964, 141-153

TOPIC TAGS: Gray code, comparator, digital servosystem, code conversion, algorithm

ABSTRACT: An algorithm is formulated for logical comparison of two numbers directly in Gray code without the preliminary operation of Gray-to-binary code conversion, which is desirable in many digital automatic regulation and control systems. Logic circuits of units for place-by-place comparison of serial gray codes transmitted beginning with the least significant digits are examined. The possibility of performing this type of comparison using one trigger with separate inputs is considered. It is demonstrated that comparison beginning with the least significant digital places is the most effective method in information converters with feedback, digital servosystems, etc. Three proposed circuits, whose block diagrams

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U 47303-85

ACCESSION NR: AY5007885

appear in the article, can also be used to compare static (parallel) Gray codes if they have units for sequential scanning of parallel codes at their inputs. A fourth proposed circuit diagrammed in the article is for a "universal" comparison unit capable of operating in both Gray and binary codes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Ju164

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

ms
Card 272

L 55098-65 EWT(d)/T/EED-2/EMP(1) Pq-4/Pg-4/Pj-4/Pk-4 IJP(a) MB/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016756

UR/0286/65/000/010/0081/0081
681.142.642.2

AUTHOR: Khvedelidze, A. F.; Machavariani, G. A. 45
B

TITLE: A method for handling operations in Grey code. Class 42, No. 171157

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 81

TOPIC TAGS: coding, computer logic, computer language

160
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A method for handling operations in Grey code without preliminary conversion to binary code. To speed up the process of addition, the index of parity is determined by scanning the numbers from the most significant digit to the least significant with simultaneous mod 2 summation by digits. A unit is added to each digit obtained by adding the digits of initial numbers with odd indices. At the same time the result of addition in the next most significant digit is inverted if the result of mod 2 summation of the numbers with odd indices is 0. If the result of mod 2 summation is equal to 1, the result is scanned from the digit with odd indices toward the most significant digits and the result of addition is inverted in the digit next to the most significant

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L 55098-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016756

digit which is equal to 1. 2. A modification of this method in which the difference module of the numbers is obtained. The parity of the digits in one of the numbers is reversed and the numbers are added. If the parity is identical in the least significant digits of the original number, a unit of cyclic carry is added to the least significant digit. If the digits in the initial numbers have opposite parities, the result is scanned from the least significant digits toward the most significant, and a unit of cyclic carry is added to the digit next on the left from the first digit which is equal to 1.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

CHKHEIDZE, M.V.; MANUKYAN, Yu.S.; MACHAVARIANI, G.A.

Comparison of numbers represented in the Gray code. Soob. AN
Gruz. SSR 33 no.1:183-190 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Gruzinskoy SSR. Predstavleno
chlenom korrespondentom Akademii N.V. Gabashvili.

L 60368-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019075

UR/0286/65/000/012/0102/0103
681.142.642.2

AUTHORS: Khvedelidze, A. F.; Machavariani, G. A.

14

TITLE: Grey code summator. Class 42, No. 172131

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 102-103

TOPIC TAGS: summator

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a Grey code summator containing input number registers and a result register. To increase the response rate, the summator contains a parity determination line consisting of two groups of "AND" circuits. One of the inputs of an "AND" circuit in the first group is connected to the zero output of a given digit trigger and to the output of the "AND" circuit of the second group of the next more significant digit. The other input is connected to the output of the "AND" circuit, which is connected to the one output of the given digit trigger and to the output of the "AND" circuit of the first group of the next more significant digit. One of the inputs of an "AND" circuit in the second group is connected to the zero output of the given digit trigger and to the output of the "AND" circuit of the first group of the next more significant digit. The other input is connected to the one output of the given digit

Card 1/2

L 60368-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019075

trigger and to the output of the "AND" circuit of the second group of the next more significant digit. The even input of each trigger of the result register is connected to the output of the semisummarizer of the corresponding term digits, to the output of the "AND" circuit registering the characteristics combination "odd-odd," and to the output of an "AND" circuit. One input of the latter is connected to the one output of the result register trigger of the next less significant digit. The other input is connected to the output of an "AND" circuit of the preceding digit of a parallel shift line. One of the inputs of the "AND" circuit of a given digit of the parallel shift line is connected through a delay line to the output of the "AND" circuit registering the characteristics combination "odd-odd" in the given digit. The other input is connected to the output of the "AND" circuit of the parallel shift line of the preceding digit. The output of the parallel shift "AND" circuit from the leading digit of the result register is connected to the one input of the trailing digit trigger.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 KC

MACHAVARIANI, G. I.

"K voprosu ob indoyevropeysko-kartvel'skikh (yuzhnokavkazskikh) tipologicheskikh parallelyakh."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

MACHAVARIANI, G.V.
USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Digestion.

V-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4063

Author : G.V. Machavariani, M.N. Orlov

Inst : -

Title : Potain's Aspirator with a Duodenal Probe for Gastric Lavages.

Orig Pub : Voen.-med. zh., 1957, No 5, 81-82

Abstract : A description is given of a simple apparatus for gastric lavages; it includes a Potain's aspirator, a duodenal probe and an air pump for the compression and decompression of air in the aspirator.

Card 1/1

MACHAVARIANI, I.S.

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in pregnancy with early
toxemias. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 23 no.1:99-102 J1 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya GruzSSR, Nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut okhrany materinstva i detstva. Predstavleno
chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii I.Ya. Tatishvili.
(ADRENAL CORTEX) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

MACHAVARIANI, I. S., Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Materials on the study of the functional condition of the cortex of the suprarenal gland in a period of physiological pregnancy and in toxicosis." Tbilisi, 1960. 55 pp; (Tbilisi State Medical Inst); 200 copies; free; (KL, 28-60, 164)

30(1)

SOV/99-59-5-1/9

AUTHORS: Suladze, I.D., and Machavariani, M.I., Engineers

TITLE: Experience in Designing Prefab Reinforced Concrete Troughs With a Semicircular Section for Irrigation Canals

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 3-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article gives data on prefab troughs to be assembled into a chute system for the purpose of irrigation. They have the following measurements: diameter - 0.6 to 1.5 m; length - 4 m; wall thickness - 6 cm. Developed by the Gruzgiprovodkhoz MSKh SSSR, the troughs can be delivered with bell-and-spigot joints, belts, and supporting elements, the latter being considered standard-type. The troughs are reinforced by 9 mm steel rods arranged in a network. Its pitch is 18-20 cm in both directions. A supporting element consists of an X-shaped prop of 0.8 to 1.7 m in height and 16 cm in thickness and a founda-

Card 1/4

SOV/99-59-5-1/9

Experience in Designing Prefab Reinforced Concrete Troughs
With a Semicircular Section for Irrigation Canals

tion plate. In hydraulic calculation, 0.014 for roughness coefficient was taken. The coefficient C was calculated by using the formula of Pavlovskiy -

$$C = \frac{1}{n} R^y, \text{ whereby } y = 2,5 \sqrt{n} - 0,13 -$$

- 0,75 x $\sqrt{R}$ ($\sqrt{n} - 0,10$). The static calculation was done under the supervision of Professor V.Z. Vlasov. The troughs were tested with regard to level distortion and vertical sagging at the Institut stroitel'nogo dela Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Institute of Construction of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR), under supervision of Professor O.D. Oniashvili, Corresponding Member of the ASIA USSR, and Doctor of Technical Sciences N.F. Daneliya, Director of the Gidrotekhnicheskaya laboratoriya

Card 2/4

SOV/99-59-5-1/9

Experience in Designing Prefab Reinforced Concrete Troughs
With a Semicircular Section for Irrigation Canals

(Hydrotechnical Laboratory) GruzNIIGiM. For this purpose, troughs manufactured by a concrete-producing plant of the "Samgorvodstroy" Trust were used. The tests proved that both the level distortion and vertical sagging did not differ from those calculated beforehand. The trough joints treated with tarred hemp rope, rubber, and bitumen plastic also showed good results. The latter was used for sealing the trough joints at the Kotaykskaya Irrigation System, Armenian SSR, and proved 100% watertight. On August 8, 1958, the Glavvodkhoz MSKh SSSR approved of the above idea yet ordered the following amendments to reduce the manufacturing costs: 1) instead of the M-200-type cement, M-300-type cement must be used; 2) the troughs must be made 1 m longer (from 4 to 5 m); 3) troughs of

Card 3/4

SOV/99-59-5-1/9
Experience in Designing Prefab Reinforced Concrete Troughs
With a Semicircular Section for Irrigation Canals

0.6 to 0.8 m in diameter must have a 6 mm wire for
reinforcement instead of the proposed 8 mm wire.
There are 4 sets of diagrams, 2 diagrams, 3 tables,
and 2 references.

ASSOCIATION: Gruzgiprovodkhoz

Card 4/4

1. MACHAVARIANI, M. Z.
2. USSR (600)
7. "The Activity of Microorganisms in the Soils of Crop-Rotation Fields in Gardaban Valley", Trudy In-ta Polevodstva Akad. Nauk Gruz. SSR (Works of the Institute of Husbandry, Acad Sci Georgian SSR, Vol 5, 1950, pp 67-83.
9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952 pp 121-132, Unclassified.

MACHAVARIANI, M. Z.

Soil Micro-organisms

Distribution of tuberous bacteria of beans in the Soil of Georgia., Mikrobiologiya, 20, no. 6, 1951.

Inst Soil Sci, AS Geo SSR, Gardabani.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. J-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39002

Author : Machavariani

Inst : Institute of Soil Science, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR.

Title : The Role of Perennial Grasses in the Amelioration of Physical Properties of Eroded Soils of Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta poch oved. AN GruzSSR, 1957, 8, 219-238.

Abstract : Observations were conducted on weakly and medium-eroded soils. Esparsette akhaskalakskiy, pasture rye grass and brome grass were sown in the fall of 1952. It is shown that under the conditions which prevailed in the Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon, it is possible to obtain good harvests of perennial grasses at an accumulation of root remnants in the layer of 0-40 up to 50-79 c/ha.

Card 1/2

- 6 -

MACHAVARIANI, M.Z.

Determination of the toxicity of soils in some cases of chlorosis
in grape-growing regions of Georgia. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 21 no.4:
469-472 0 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk GruzSSR, Institut poch-
vovedeniya, agrokhimii i melioratsii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akade-
mikom L.I. Dzhaparidze.

(Georgia--Chlorosis (Plants)) (Soils--Analysis)

MACHAVARTALI, M.Z.; CHENASHI, P.Ya.

Root micr. piece of a
23:113-127 '64.

MACHAVERIANI, N. D.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Fermentation Industries

①
Accelerated maturing of champagne wine material.
N. D. Machavariani. *Vinodelia i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.*
13, No. 10 (Whole No. 143), 21-4 (1953).—Investigation of
several schemes for the processing of champagne material
to increase stability and decrease length of time necessary
for seasoning to less than two years led to the adoption of a
method which still gave a high-quality champagne. Different
procedures do not essentially influence the vol. of
glycerol, tannin, or pH. There is a slight decrease in sp.
gr. and ash. The amt. of reducible sugars is insignificantly
changed. Total and albuminous N are decreased probably
by pptn. during the chilling, tannin removal, and other
steps. The scheme recommended gives good stability,
and a dry white wine and at the same time reduces the time
of aging to less than two years. The process consists of
removing tannin by using potassium ferrocyanide, then
adding fish glue after 5 days. When fully clarified, 15-20
days, the ppt. is allowed to settle and filtered off and the
clear sofn. rested 20-25 days. It is then kept at -5° for 5
days, filtered, rested 10-15 days, and then pasteurized for
5 min. at 65° . After cooling, filtering, and resting for 25-
30 days, the material is ready to be aged. During the final
year the wine should be rotated twice; once during the
middle of the year and once just before the realization of the
wine.
S. B. Radding

MACHAVARIANI, N. I., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Data on the dynamics of neurological symptoms in syphilis of the brain." Tbilisi, 1957, 17 pp (Tbilisi State Medical Institute), 200 copies (KL, 35-57, 109)

PKHALADZE, G.M., prof.; MACHAVARIANI, S.N., dotsent; TSINTSADZE, A.N.;
MAGRADZE, K.G., dotsent; POCHKHUA, P.E.; CHOCHUA, D.V., kand.
med. nauk; KOTARIYA, V.G., kand. med. nauk; KADAGIDZE, K.I.,
kand. med. nauk; GURABANIDZE, T.A., kand. med. nauk; PKHAKADZE,
A.S., kand. med. nauk; AMIRIDZE, M.V., kand. med. nauk; KAVTARADZE,
V.A., kand. med. nauk; KUTALADZE, L.A., kand. med. nauk; TSAGARELI,
G.G., kand. med. nauk, [deceased]; KENCHADZE, I., kand. med. nauk;
ABASHIDZE, N.G., kand. med. nauk; KHMALADZE, T.I., kand. med. nauk;
DZHADZHANIDZE, D.V., kand. med. nauk

Effectiveness of the treatment of infectious syphilis (stage I
and II) with bicillin-1 and bicillin-3. Vest. derm. i ven.
no.1:56-61 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskii
institut (dir.- dotsent S.N. Machavariani) i kafedra kozhno-
venericheskikh bolezney (zav.- prof. G.M. Pkhaladze) Tbilisskogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

NEGOVSKIY, V.A.; SOBOLEVA, V.I.; GURVICH, N.L.; KISELEVA, K.S.;
MACHAVARIANI, Sh.S.

Restoration of vital function in monkeys after mortal exsanguination under hypothermic conditions. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 48
no.11:30-34 N '59.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma (zav. - prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva, i Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (dir. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk I.A. Utkin), Sukhumi. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(RESUSCITATION exper.)

(HEMORRHAGE exper.)

(HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED exper.)

NANEYSHVILI, B.R.; MACHAVARIANI, Sh.S.

Pathoarchitectonics of the central nervous system in terminal states caused by acute experimental pneumothorax and after resuscitation of the body. Eksper.khir.i anest. no.6:10-13 '61.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Instituta perelivaniya krovi imeni akad. Mukhadze Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (PNEUMOTHORAX) (RESUSCITATION)
(DEATH, APPARENT)

MACHAVARIANI, Sh.S.

Electrocardiographic changes in experimental open pneumothorax.
Eksper. khir. i anest. 7 no.5:56-59 S-O '62.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav.- kand. med. nauk
Sh.S. Machavariani) Instituta perelivaniya krovi imeni akademika
G.M. Mukhadze Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR.

MACHAVARIANI, Sh.S.

Study of the changes in the volume of circulating blood during the final stages provoked by acute pneumothorax; an experimental study. Trudy Inst.eksp.i klin.khir.i gemat. AN Gruz.SSR 10:331-335 '62. (MIRA 1642)
(BLOOD—CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF) (PNEUMOTHORAX)
(DEATH, APPARENT)

MACHAVARIANI, Sh.S.

Effect of a complex of pharmacological preparations on the course of an acute, open pneumothorax in the final stage and after the revivification of the animal. Trudy Inst.eksp.i klin.khir.i gemat. AN Gruz. SSR 10:363-369 *62. (MIRA 16:2)
(PNEUMOTHORAX) (PHARMACOLOGY) (DEATH, APPARENT)

MACHAVARIANI, Sh.S.; KAPANADZE, R.V.

Morphological changes in the heart following the use direct
massage and electric defibrillation in dogs following
clinical death as a result of a unilateral open pneumothorax.
Trudy Inst. klin. i eksper. kard. AN Gruz. SSR 8:673 677 '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
Gruzinskoy SSR i Institut kardiologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.

ACCESSION NR: AP4031763

S/0251/64/033/003/0565/0572

AUTHOR: Machavariani, Sh. S.

TITLE: The oxygen and organic acids content of the blood in the terminal state from two-sided pneumothorax and during the subsequent restoration of the organism's life functions (Delivered by Academician K. D. Kristavi on 23 August 1962)

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 33, no. 3, 1964, 565-572

TOPIC TAGS: blood, blood oxygen, blood plasma, organic acid, pneumothorax, two sided pneumothorax, narcosis, hypoxia

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted on 12 dogs brought to a state of clinical death (for 5 minutes) by a two-sided pneumothorax. Six of these animals were previously anesthetized by ether, and three of these were bled 60-70% of the total blood volume within 15-30 seconds after the performance of pneumothorax. Three of the non-narcotized anesthetized animals were bled in the same way. All the dogs were subsequently revived by the method of V. A. Negovskiy. The pneumothorax cuts were stitched after the normalization of arterial pressure and respiration and after the restoration of corneal reflexes. Blood samples were taken under

Card 1/5 2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031763

various conditions from the right heart (by a catheter) and also from the carotis. These were analyzed for oxygen content by Van Slyke's method and for organic acids (in plasma) by Vladimirov's electrometric titration procedure. It was found that narcosis caused an average 8% drop in the oxygen content of arterial blood and a 5% increase in the venous blood. Pneumothorax resulted in a 4-36% reduction in the amount of oxygen in the arterial blood and a 17-26% reduction in the venous blood. The conditions returned to normal within 10-30 minutes after closing of the pneumothorax cuts. In all experiments a maximum content of organic acids in the blood plasma was noted at the moment of the appearance of corneal reflexes before the closure of pneumothorax. Thereafter the amount of organic acids dropped within 25 minutes to 2-19% below the maximum values, with a significant lowering of their content during the following 25 minutes. The figures revealed a direct dependence of the contents of organic acids in the blood plasma on the severity of the hypoxia. The author also correlates the data with the conditions of the tissues. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tbilisskiy meditsinskiy institut (Tbilisi Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 23Aug62

DATE ACQ: 01May64

ENCL: 00

Card 2/3

MACHAVARIANI, Sh.S.

Content of oxygen and organic acids of blood in the terminal state caused by bilateral pneumothorax and in the following restoration of life functions of the organism. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 33 no.3:565-572 Mr '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Tbilisskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom K.D. Eristavi.

MACHAVARIANI, I.

SHVILDE, I. Kh., Professor; MACHAVARIANI, I.

"The Treatment of Sarcoidosis and Tuberculous Lymphadenitis with Vitamin D₂."

Vestnik venerologii i dermatologii (Bulletin of Venerology and Dermatology),
No 1, January-February 1954 (biomper), Moscow.

MACHAVARIANI, V. M.: Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "The role of the physical properties of the soil in the processes of erosion in the suburban zone of Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon". Tbilisi, 1958, published by the Acad Sci Georgian SSR. 22 pp (Min Agric USSR, Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Agric Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 139)

E 15039-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)=6 WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6003949

SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/005/0135/0141

AUTHOR: Romanenkov, I. G. (Moskva); Machavariani, Z. P. (Moskva) 5/2

ORG: none

TITLE: Statistical processing of research data on glass fiber glass reinforced plas-
tics 15, 44, 56

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 5, 1965, 135-141

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, thermoplastic material, reinforced plastic, plastic strength,
statistical analysis, atmospheric humidity, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The effect of humidity and temperature factors on the strength of glass
fiber reinforced plastics has been investigated. Statistical treatment was applied
to processing the results obtained. The law of distribution of the ultimate strength
of the KAST-V glass fiber reinforced plastics subjected to different humidity and
temperature conditions was analyzed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas, and
2 tables. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 11 SUBM DATE: 26Jan65/ ORIG REF: 010/ ATD PRESS:

CC
Card 1/1

UDC: 678:539.42

L 58979-65 EWT(a)/EPA(s)-2/EPF(c)/ERR/EWP(j)/T Pc-L/Pr-L/PS-L/Pt-7 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5014893

UR/0191/65/000/006/0044/0047

678.06-419:677.521.019.32

AUTHOR: Romanenkov, I.G.; Machavariani, Z.P.

TITLE: Water absorption by fiberglass reinforced plastic

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1965, 44-47

TOPIC TAGS: glass textolite, fiberglass reinforced plastic, moisture content, water absorption, polymer porosity, diffusion coefficient

ABSTRACT: Water penetrates into fiberglass reinforced plastics (FRP) because of breaks in their structural continuity; the nature of such breaks determines the water sorption mechanism. Some causes of the structural discontinuities of FRP are discussed. The process of water absorption is characterized by a scatter of the experimental data which depends on its duration. Most of the discussion of water absorption is devoted to its diffusional aspects. The diffusion was studied on FRP plates at 18-22C; the maximum duration of the tests was 35,000 hr. Mathematical formulas are derived for the calculation of the diffusion coefficient D. The latter was obtained by the analytical method proposed and by a graphic method, and both sets of values are

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L 58979-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014693

tabulated. For dense structures of low porosity, the calculated diffusion coefficients are in good agreement with the moisture-penetration indices of the binders constituting the polymer base of the FRP. For example, the diffusion coefficients determined on samples of polyester textolites and castings of polyester resin (PN-1) virtually coincide. However, in the case of FRP of "loose" structure, the determination of the diffusion coefficient is somewhat arbitrary in character; the high porosity causes a high moisture capacity and thus distorts the values of D. Penetration of water due to capillary condensation is also considered. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMIT D: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO ZE V: 014

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2 *dm*

MACHAVARIANI, Z. S.

USSR.

Some of the biochemical factors indicating to some extent prehypertensive condition of the organism. I. A. Pagava, N. K. Kvirikadze, A. A. Davitashvili, and Z. S. Machavariani. *Vrachebnoe Delo* 1954, No. 1, 29-34; *Referat Zhur. Khim.* 1954, No. 32735. - Men suspected of being in a prehypertensive condition were selected for this study. Glucose and polysaccharide curves were detd. following a diet contg. an excessive amt. of sugar; also the levels of biculfite-binding substances, lactic acid, glutathione, creatine, and creatinine in the blood of the men were detd. Characteristic of the prehypertensive condition was an increased level of polysaccharides, reduced glutathione, creatine and creatinine in the blood, as well as an increased output of vacant O₂ in the blood and urine. - R. Wierbicki

MACHAY, M.L.,; LOVAS, B.

Pathogen in the virus disease of Hyphantria cunea Drury.
Acta microb. hung 3 no.1-2:117-124 1955.

1. Tierphysiologische Abteilung des Forschungsinstitutes für
Tierzucht und Elektronenmikroskopisches Laboratorium des Instituts
für Messtechnik und Instrumentenwesen der Ungarischen Akademie
der Wissenschaften.

(VIRUS DISEASES

polyhedral, in Hyphantria cunea Drury)

MACHAY, L

MACHAY, L. Extermination of *Hyphantria cunea* Drury by viruses. p. 349

Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1956

AGRARTUDOMANY

AGRICULTURE

Budapest

SOL. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

HUNGARY/Virology - Insect Viruses.

E.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 85872

Author : Machay, L., Lovas, B.

Inst : -

Title : Histologic, Electron-Microscopic, and Epizootologic
Studies of a Virus Isolated from the Larvae of the
White Moth Hyphantria cunea Drury

Orig Pub : Biol. Kozl., 1957, Vol. 5, No 1, 7-18

Abstract : In polyhedrosis of the caterpillar of *H. cunea*, cuboidal polyhedrons with average dimensions of 2 to 3 microns grow in the cell nuclei of the hypodermis, tracheal epithelium, fat body, and blood cells. Following solution of the polyhedrons in weak alkali and dialysis of the preparations, the liberated bundles of virus particles measuring 400 by 200 to 300 millimicrons are clearly visible; each bundle consists of 3 to 6 separate rod-shaped virus particles measuring 350 by 50 millimicrons.

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HUNGARY/Virology - Insect Viruses.

E.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 85872

Further application of alkali leads to disintegration of the virus into small granules, and finally only an empty membrane is left, the structure of which shows that it normally contains two rod-shaped particles. Artificial infection of caterpillars by mouth led to nearly 100% death rate; the LD₅₀ was initially 48,000 polyhedrons per microliter, but after two passages this dropped to 27,000 polyhedrons per microliter. Upon one passage, there were 10 to 20 virus bundles in each polyhedron, but this increased to 40 to 60 bundles after 2 passages. Among caterpillars obtained from eggs laid by moths of the infected group, 7% to 8% died from polyhedrosis. In the opinion of the authors, the virus described by them, which they propose to name *Bollea hyphantriae* (more accurately - *Borrelinia hyphantriae*), may be used for purposes of controlling the white moth. 17 microphotographs and electron-microscopic pictures. -- S.M. Gershenzon.

Card 2/2

- 13 -

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END